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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902-THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

The Evening Star is the Washington business man's paper, because it prints the news while it is news,-not today's news warmed over for readers next day,-and because it reaches him at an hour when he has time to read it, advertisements and all. To advertisers who want to reach business menthe moral is obvious.

:AModernPlantMeansPerfect: Laundry Work!

The Tolman "Domestic" Finish we get-Means Spotless Linen, and the ting your laundry bundle every Tolman Anti-Swear Button week? We are doing perfect laun-Holes Mean Less Wear dry work that will surely please you. We call for and deliver laundry on Collars and Much regularly and punctually. Glad to have you call any day from Tuesday to Saturday to view Temper Saved. the working of the most modern laundry plant in the country.

The Tolman Laundry,

Cor. 6th and C Sts. 'Phone 657 East.

THE JUVENILE SOLDIERS

INGTON ORGANIZATIONS.

The interesting reminiscence of Gen. Ho-

ratio C. King in The Star of the 18th in-

stant, in which he refers to his boyhood

days in this city, recalls kindred incidents

"speaks of the junior military company to

me of others of that and other dates. There

it was in the ranks that the boy was the

boys were drilled, and whence they marched

"In the central portion of the city was the Marion Rifles under Captain Schaffer, many members of which went into the National Rifles afterward, some of them becoming officers in the Union or confederate

"There was in the navy yard section the

Green Mountain Boys, of which Donald McCathran was the captain. When they

reached their majority they (or most of them) made up the larger portion of the Washington Light Guard, which entered the

United States service in 1861. Some also

"There was also the Scott Guards, under

Captain Baker A. Jamison, which numbered some who afterward made reputations in

the military service on one side or the other, and the Union Light Infantry, commanded by Captain Wm. P. Laselle, whose members, like those of the others, were destined for real military dury in the girll war.

time to time, and had more or less success,

but those named were the principal junior

"As may be supposed, the work of these companies afforded a pleasant pastime for

the young play soldiers. They had small beginnings. In some instances the ordi-

by tacking on trimmings and adding a hat

some cases used, but in a little time real

procured with the assistance of their

friends. From these small beginnings some military reputations had their start, and

more than one prominent character today

remembers with pleasure how proud, when

remembers with pleasure now proud, when in his teens, he marched on the avenue, keeping time to the tune of 'Lady-da-dah.' 'Quite a number of these young soldiers formed the nucleus of real military companies and saw active service on the field of battle during the 'unpleasantness' one

of battle during the 'unpleasantness,' one

reaching an executive office in Richmond.

A number upon attaining their majority

passed into the senior companies of the

District of that day, the Washington Light

Infantry, National Guards, President's Mounted Guards and others.

"Besides Gen. King can be mentioned Gen. John M. Willows

Gen. John M. Wilson, chief of engineers, recently retired; Col. W. H. Powell, who,

recently retired; Col. W. H. Powell, who, after a service of thirty years in the army, was retired and died a few months ago; Senater Gorman, recently elected for his fourth term in the Senate; William P. La-

selle, who reached the rank of brigadier

general by brevet during the civil war,

"Juvenile military companies fifty years ago were not new in the District; in fact,

like the senior companies, they waxed and waned—some after a few years as a boys'

company growing into a regularly enrolled

others disappearing entirely. As far back as the days of the Washington Guards, in

the 20's, there was a junior company—the Young Guards, Col. W. W. Seaton com-manded the former, and his son, Augustine

Volunteer Firemen, Also.

was an attraction for the growing Wash-

ington boy in the days 'befo' de wah.' 'The

gayly painted and polished apparatus of

the volunteer fire companies was the mag-

net for many a youngster, and when the

net for many a youngster, and when the cry of fire was raised they were happy. Naturally some were ambitious to own a machine, but the expense prevented the organization of juvenile fire companies, and under the laws of the corporation such were not recognized. This, however, did not prevent the formation of a junior fire

not prevent the formation of a junior fire company in the neighborhood of The Star office, over eighty years ago, whose work

office, over eighty years ago, whose work at a fire was highly complimented by the papers of the day. This was named the Star, and, it is said, had a house and engine near E and 13th streets, and, it appears, it was succeeded in four or five years by the Alert Fire Company. From time to time attempts were made to form junior companies, but few had an existence of more than a year or two.

Powhatan. It was composed of youths from fourteen to eighteen years of age, had a second-hand engine once used by the government, painted up, with cylinders of copper, and the members were certained.

"It was not the military spirit alone that

command of the uniformed militia, and

now deceased, and many others.

sally worn were converted into uniforms

nary black jacket and white pantalo

military organizations.

ed for real military duty in the civil war.

to take part in the parades and other

drawn by hand, and located on

eld pleces of small

SAVINGS IN PIANOS.

Two Uprights at Bargain Figures and Square Pianos as RECOLLECTIONS OF EARLY WASH-Low as \$25, on \$1 Weekly Payments.

the Bradbury Piano Factory's annual clearing sale of planes on account of the very unusual savings which are to be made in slightly used instruments of the highest grade. A great many of the bargains offered have already been snapped up, but to other natives of Washington. "General there are two very extraordinary values in Upright Planes to be offered Monday. One is a Fine Upright Grand, which shows no signs of wearit is a modern model having full swinging front-Boston fall-3 strings-3 pedals. The case is of mahogany, handsomely designed and carved. For were a number of such companies in the this instrument only \$170 is asked-about half the city, and, as was afterward demonstrated,

The other Upright Pisno is in excellent condition father to the man, and General King was musically has a rich, dark resewood case and is not the only boy soldier who carned the one of the leading makes famous for durability honor of wearing a general's star. One of and tone qualities. \$225 is the sale price—though the original cost must have been near \$400. The purchaser will not be required to pay cash-but and Ready Artillery, Captain S. Robinson, armed with two iron field pieces of small ent on \$6 monthly payments. A stool, scarf, one year's tuning Capitol Hill. The guns were housed at the and delivery are included free with both of these Columbia engine house, near which the

Besides the Uprights there are a number of Square Planes of good makes, at \$25, \$35, \$50 and | events, \$75, on \$1 weekly payments.

Parties who desire the use of a good plane for either a long or short time may rent one at the Bradbury Factory Warerooms, 1225 Pa. ave., at special rates this month. Renting planes are always put in first-class condition before delivery.

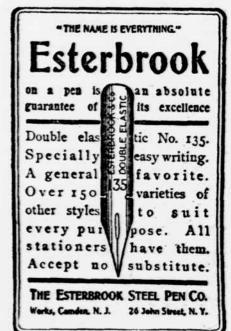
Curse $\mathbb{D}\,\mathbb{R}^{\bar{\mathbb{I}}}\mathbb{N}\,\mathbb{K}$

White Ribbon Remedy. CAN BE GIVEN IN GLASS OF WATER, TEA OR COFFEE WITHOUT PATIENT'S KNOWLEDGE. White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, "a tippler," social drinker or d unkard. Impossible for any one to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using WHITE PROPERTY METERS.

WHITE RIBBON REMEDY. Indorsed by members of W. C. T. U. Mrs. MO RE, Superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, writes: 'I have tested Wi'e Ribbon Remedy on very obstinate drunkards and the cures have been many. In many cases the Remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse White Ribbon Remedy. Members of our union are delighted to find a practical and economical treatment to ald us in our temperance work.''

work."

Mrs. WEST, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, states: "I know of so many people redeemed 'rom the curse of drink by the use of White Ribbon Remedy that I earnestly request you to give it a trial." For sale by druggists everywhere or by mail, \$1.00. Trial package free by writing or calling on Mrs. A. M. TOWNSEND (for years severary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union), 218 TREMONT ST. BOSTON, MASS, Jold in Washington at Stevens' Pharmacy, with ". and Pa. ave.



Why Should We Patronize the "Postal" Telegraph?

Its employes are efficient, courteous and

It reaches every important commercial point in the United States and Canada, and connects with the LEADING Atlantic Cable

It maintains genuine and aggressive competition, resulting in low rates and good Public patronage is essential to the con-

tinued maintenance of competition. These are a few of the reasons why you

grams by the "POSTAL."

REAL ESTATE GOSSIP

Effect of Proposed Restriction on Height of Buildings.

LARGE ENTERPRISES IN PROSPECT

Locations and Land Values of Business Property.

MATTERS OF INTEREST

During the past week a deed was recorded by which a block of ground at the southwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 17th street was transferred by the owners to Gen. Anson Mills. Some time ago the close of the negotiations for the purchase of this property was announced, as well as the purpose of the new owner to erect there a nine-story steel frame building. When the papers came to be placed on record an additional piece of information was given in naming the consideration for the property, which was \$105,000. The latter is of nterest, as it tends to throw some light on property values in that locality, where transactions are not common.

The importance of this transaction in this particular is lessened by the fact that the property happens to be of rather exceptional character, inasmuch as it has frontages on three streets, is compact and susceptible of economical improvement. With a frontage of 57 feet on the avenueand 85 feet on 17th street, it widens out to 100 feet on G street. The total area is 7.847 square feet, and the price paid per square foot was \$13.30.

Height of Buildings.

The proposition to erect this building has aroused the attention of the District committee of the Senate and has led to a discussion of the question of a further reduction in the height of buildings as allowed by the regulations. At present structures in the residence sections are limited to 90 feet, while in business sections the height is regulated by the width of the street on which they front, except in the case of unusually wide avenues, when the limit is fixed at 130

This change in the building rules, which was made about three years ago, met with but little opposition from the citizens and property holders, although there were some which he was attached, and that reminds whose building enterprises were curtailed in order to bring the proposed structures within the limits fixed by the regulations. Objections were, of course, made to this modification of the regulations, but as they came from comparatively few the protests were not effective. were not effective.

Standpoint of Citizens.

Some of the business men and property holders regard with apprehension this proposal to change the building laws so as to limit the height of structures, especially the vicinity of public buildings, to the height of those buildings, and the further intimation of a possible adoption of a uniform rule limiting the upward tendency of buildings to 70 feet in the residence section and 100 feet in the business localities. It is the opinion of some who look at this matter from the standpoint of citizens that terests of the city, and that Congress, in at-tempting to promote the attractive features of the city, ought not to forget that after District of Columbia as well as in other places, and that the conditions ought not to be made any harder here than they are

Some idea of the effect of such a change can be gathered from the statement that owing to the suspension by the District Commissioners of the issue of permits for tall buildings, pending action by Congress, operations at least in four cases have This course was taken by week, and no doubt there are other enterwhich would have matured later on in the

Justice to All Concerned.

It is argued that not only would the enforcement of an inelastic rule of the kind proposed work great hardship and loss on property owners, but would affect the general welfare of the city, in lessening the amount of building that would otherwise be done here during the coming season. It is believed that interests of the govrnment and of the citizens can be guarded a this particular by not making regulations relative to tall buildings either relative to tall buildings either drastic in character or generally applicable. There should be left, in such cases, to the Commissioners or some other competent authority-possibly a commission-wide discretionary authority in the issue of permits of this kind, so that each individual case can be decided after a full consideration given to the rights and interests both of the govern-

ment and of the citizens. Gen. Draper's Ball Room.

The work of making a notable addition to the already spacious residence of General W. F. Draper, at the northeast corner of Connecticut avenue and K street, was begun during the past week. The section of the building at the rear which has been in use as a ball room or picture gallery has been taken down. In its place will arise, from plans prepared by L. Norris, architect, a somewhat similar structure, but much larger. A portion of the main building is to be removed and the new part wil extend out to the north line of the lot and toward the building line on Connecticut age with the rest of the house. There will be a basement room, but the main part of the new section will be devoted to the ball room, which will be a handsome and spa-cious apartment with a lofty ceiling. The material and design of the new pa-correspond with the present building.

A Large Business Building.

A structure of unusual dimensions is to be erected at the northeast corner of 26th and E streets northwest, from plans prepared by Appleton P. Clark, architect. The improvement is to be made by C. Heurich, and the new building will be used by Littlefield & Alvord for general storage purposes. It will have a frontage of 188 feet on 26th street and 163 feet on E street, and will be two stories in height. Along the fronts will be a series of arches, which will include the openings of both stories, those on the first floor being either driveways or windows.

Admiral Weaver's Residence. Rear Admiral A. W. Weaver has had plans prepared by B. Stanley Simmons, architect, for a picturesque and comfortable summer home, which is now being erected in Alexandria county, Va. The house will occupy a commanding position, overlooking the whole of the city and the Potomac river, and will be surrounded by large verandas. A wide central hall will occupy the center of the building, with occupy the center of the building, with principal rooms arranged at either side, and with kitchen and pantries at the extreme rear. The upper floor will be devoted to large bed rooms, with servants quarters in the attic. There will be a cellar under the entire house. The building will be trimmed with natural woods, and will be heated by

Property Sold.

companies, but few had an existence of more than a year or two.

"In addition to the causes above noticed some of the companies looked more to the ability of a boy to work than to his age, and a youth above eighteen years of age was regarded as eligible to pull the rope or man the levers. The last juvenile company I recall was one in the 50's, formed in the neighborhood of 11th street and New York avenue northwest, under the name of the Powhatan. It was composed of youths

entire enterprise representing an invest-ment of about \$50,000. A sale of land has also been negotiated south of T street and within two blocks of 14th street, where an apartment house will be built.

Some Realty Sales. Among the recent sales made by Liebermann and Hawn, real estate brokers, are the following: No. 2010 Wyoming avenue northeast, \$12,000; No. 1309 9th street north-west, \$6,000; No. 320, 322, 324 T street north-west, \$5,000 each; No. 1324 V street northwest, \$4,000; lot corner 12th and O streets, Trinidad, \$1,500; No. 522 13th street northwest, \$14,000; No. 1308 G street northwest, \$6,000; No. 1345 Kenesaw avenue northwest, \$5,650; No. 67 to 77 Decatur street northeast, through Sullyan and Heitmuller, \$7,500; lots A and B and port lot et \$7,500; lots A and B and part lot 21, premises No. 1700 and No. 1702 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, through Wm. Corcoran Hill. \$101,000.

Within the last month M. L. Littlefield has closed the sale of six residence properties in Kensington, Md.

OUR TRADE WITH JAPAN. Exports Grew From \$3,000,000 in 1892

to \$18,000,000 Last Year. "Commercial Japan in 1900" is the title of a monograph just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics. It is based upon the latest commercial report of the Japan-ese government, just received by the ese government, just received by the treasury bureau of statistics, and shows the commerce of Japan with the world and especially with the United States, and the commerce of the United States with Japan and its remarkable growth. It shows that the foreign commerce of

Japan, which in 1878 amounted to less than 60,000,000 yen, was in 1890 about 500,000,000 yen. The progressive spirit of the Japanese is also shown by the fact that her own people are rapidly increasing their proportion in the trade of Japan with foreign coun-tries. In 1890 only about 12 per cent of the foreign trade of Japan was conducted by Japanese; in 1900 37 per cent of the foreign commerce of Japan was conducted by her own citizens.

The trade of Japan with the United States has grown with even greater proportionate rapidity than her total trade or than that with any other nation. In 1881 her imports from the United States formed less than 6 per cent of the total importations into Japan, while in 1900 they formed 22 per cent of the total importations. Meantime Great Britain's share in the imports of

Great Britain's share in the imports of Japan fell from 52 per cent in 1881 to 25 per cent in 1900.

The United States is Japan's largest customer by reason of the fact that the chief export products of Japan are articles required by the manufacturers of the United States, and which cannot be produced in this country. The total exports from Japan in 1900 amounted to 198,009,000 yen, and of this amount 52,566,000 yen went to the United States. Of this later sum, 25,710,000 yen consisted of raw silk, 5,972,000 yen of tea, 3,000,000 yen mats for floors and 1,000,000 yen mats for floors and 1,000,0 yen of rice.

The growth in exports from Japan to the United States has been chiefly in raw silk, having more than doubled since 1893. Japan's imports from the United States have grown with even greater rapidity than her exports to the United States. In EMPIRE OF THE DRAGON RESISTS the fiscal year 1892 our total exports of domestic merchandise to Japan amounted to \$3,288,282, and in 1901 to \$18,656,899. Of this total, the largest item of export wa illuminating oil, which aggregated \$4,784,- Encouraged by the United States, 350; the next largest item being manufac of iron and steel, with a total of

STRIKE OF MINERS AVERTED. Counsel of Leaders Calms the Radical

A dispatch from Indianapolis, Ind., Tast night says: In a secret session, which was begun last evening and ended after midnight, the massed delegates of the United Mine Workers, acting finally upon the advice of each of their national officers, adopted the report of the joint scale committee made last night, which reaffirms the scale of 1901 as a whole.

The report was decided upon at a meeting of the committee held late Friday after-

President Mitchell called the meeting of the delegates and mine workers to order, and the meeting immediately went into ex-

When the report of the committee was read a furor ensued, and if the vote had been taken at that time the strong strike sentiment existing would have been maniested by an overwhelming vote to reject the report. At least twenty members were on their feet at one time demanding recognition of the chair, but President Mitchell called them to order and said:
"I believe it would be suicidal for you at

this time to precipitately to do that which must inevitably tie up the mines of the country and entail suffering upon you and nundreds of thousands of other people. after calmly discussing this report, you decide to reject it and declare for a strike, I wish to assure you your national officers will stand by your action and do all in their power to make your action good. But I beseech you to consider wisely before do-ing that which you will surely regret in the future. I believe it is best that this as read be adopted. I am honestly and firmly of the opinion that it will be for pest interests to adopt this report that re-Vice President Lewis also urged the adoption of the report as the most plausible and ational settlement of a complicated situa-

"This is no time for a strike," he said. I believe it is time for cool and calm deliberation just now. We cannot hope to gain such concessions as we have asked of he mine owners, and it would be much better to let well enough alone if we canno just now make better our conditions in the mining fields. I am for the adoption of the

report under the existing circumstances."

W. D. Ryan of Illinois, W. D. Roose Iowa and Secretary-Treasurer Wilson also advised the adoption of the report.

Early in the evening some strong exceptions were taken to the report.

One delegate asked: "What is the matter

with our members of the scale committee? They went into the committee instructed and pledged to stand by the scale we of-fered the operators. It looks like betrayal."
Others in the hall expressed similar opin

The national officers present, however, took the reins in their hands and stemmed he strike tide by calm, dispassionate ad-

W. D. Ryan of Illinois, the head of the Illinois delegation of mine workers, also took strong ground against a strike.
Finally, at 11:30 o'clock, when the vote was taken, there were but few who voted against the adoption of the report.

A Snake Yarn. From the London Chroniele.

The usual travelers were telling the usual snake stories around the usual camp fire. One of them apparently had nothing much to tell, for he declined to take any part in the conversation until the experiences of the others had become exhausted. Then he roused himself re-luctantly. "I did once kill a snake," he confessed, indifferently. "I saw it lying by the side of the road and I picked up a stick and broke its back."

ington Loan and Trust Company, house on Corcoran street near 17th street, for \$6,400; for Joseph Paul, house on Spruce street near 5th street, for \$3,500; for James Ellerson, house on 12th street northeast, for \$3,300, and to Charles W. Fairfax, five lots on M street near 2d northeast, for \$5,000.

This firm expects to close during the coming week the transfer of a large piece of unimproved property in the northwest. An apartment house is to be created there, the entire enterprise representing an invest, enterprise representing an invest. A Sensational Sale of Umbrellas. and

-The most remarkable sale we have ever undertaken. Without regard to cost or value we will sell every umbrella and cane in



the house at exactly half its marked price. The most exquisite creations in the cane and umbrella line are embraced in this stock-goods you are giad to own-proud to make presents of. The whole secret of it is, there are \$5,000 worth of canes and umbrellas here too many-and not one piece of that overstock will be carried over under any circumstances. -We make a guarantee that is rare. Every umbrella is

backed by a guarantee for a year—if it splits or wears out it will be recovered free of cost. It's a safe guarantee, though, for nothing but the best Spittlefield silk is used in them.

The sale lasts Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. We fill all mail orders promptly.

Established 1846

935 Pa. Ave.

Washington's Leading Jewelers.

THE DEMANDS OF RUSSIA.

Great Britain and Japan to Stand Firm.

From the Shanghai Mercury. It is highly satisfactory to all well wishers of China to see signs, in these the dying days of the year, of an approach to a healthier state of affairs in the empire generally and in Pekin in particular. There are several reasons for this. The vigilance of the Yangtse vicerovs has never once slackened. If ever statesmen deserved well of their country they are Liu Kunyih and Chang Chitung. Not only did they stand firm against the midsummer madness of the Manchu leaders of the Boxer outbreak, but they continued to hold in check with firm hand all the turbulent elements of the Yangtse valley. When the outbreak was over and negotiations began it was the Yangtse viceroys again who saved Manchuria. When the traitor Li had determined to sell the few remaining vessels of the navy for an old song they again put in an efficient pro-

Resistance to Russia.

Now he is gone. There is therefore a chance once again for those who are dealing honestly with China to get a nearing. Hitherto we have been accustomed to hear of Russian demands from China. It is a sign of a healthy return to vigor to find that China on her side has likewise something to demand. She has so far plucked up courage as to remind Russia of vows and protestations, and to require a more rapid withdrawal from the Manchurian provinces than the Muscovite

She thinks that Russian bookkeeping is capable of being improved; that the indemnity asked for costs in connection with the railway has been too liberally calculated and will admit of considerable curtailment. Next, she has the hardihood to declare that she does not desire to bind may be required to keep order within her opinion, she further makes bold to say nation clause in her treaties) agree to the extremely modest proposal of the Russian that he and he alone should be the recipient of any concession whatsoever within the limits of Manchuria. Modesty, China seems to recognize, is a good thing, but she is convinced that Russia will be able to get on very well without it.

Muscovites Checked. England, Japan and America, we are told,

are advising the Chinese government to stand firm. Experience has shown what they have to lose by Muscovite advance. It is to their interest, therefore, as it is to that of China, that the further progress of the bear should be checked. Herein lies the strength of the Chinese position. It is because these countries have interests within her borders that China may rely on them for support. The only ground upon which decisive political action can be based in these days is interest. Strongest of all in Manchuria, and as part and parcel of that in Corea likewise, is that of Japan. Not one single paper in Dai Nippon, we read, has replied favorably to the Russian overtures re those provinces. They recognize that one of two things must happen, that Russia must stop of her own accord or that Japan must stop her. Next in interest comes America, whose traditional regard for Russia has till now prevented her from saying more than that treaties must be kept and the door remain open. Lastly, Great Britain also, as holder of half the trade of the Chinese empire, has more than a passing interest in preserving the status

China's Golden Age. · These three nations have no territorial

aims to gratify, no desire to weaken, no need to degrade China. On the contrary,

CONVALESCENCE OF CHINA her resources, the greater would be the THE WAR IN COLOMBIA volume of her trade, the higher her revenue and the more elevated her people. Her golden age would return once more. Once again would she lift up her head among the peoples of the world, recognized by herself and them as a great power among

great powers. FRUITS OF OLD. Figs and Gages Were Once Common

in Maryland. From the Baltimore American. Here in Maryland there used to grow in luxuriance the finest figs in the world. A spot could be mentioned where there were great hedges of these figs, and they ripened envoy from General Herrera, the insuras beautifully as those of Smyrna or Los gent commander, arrived here last night, Angeles. No change of climate caused their disappearance, because the winters in those days were as hard as any that we have tant papers from Colonel Del Castillo for now, and the summers as late. The green himself and the foreign consuls. gage, moreover, and a number of varieties of the plum were universal, but they have dressed to the American, French, British almost completely disappeared. There are enough trees and bushes of all kinds left to experiment with, and the department might give its investigations a thoroughly practical turn by finding out what caused their

disappearance and how their growth and productiveness can be restored. Then, too, there is the old redstreak ap-ple-not the brand which passes under that name—the reddest, hardest, juiciest apple that ever swung from a tree. There probably is not a bushel of them in the state. Fifty years ago every farmer had his barn loft filled with them after all other apples were gone. The old Marylander were gone. The old Marylander never would have any other apple for his apple toddy; but they have disappeared, orchard after orchard, until now single trees are a rarity. There must be some reason for this general disappearance, and some means of restoring their growth. The magnificent peaches for which this state was famous 40 years ago are seldom encountered now, but the reason for that is obvious now, but the reason for that is obvious. The tremendous competition in peaches The tremendous competition in peaches has led to the growth of common varieties, which ripen quickly, and can be rushed to market. Time will possibly mend this, and the people will again have in abundance fruit equal to the famous Wall peaches of England.

WHITE ILLITERACY. Plain Remarks Concerning It by a

Southern Journal. From the Atlanta Constitution, There is no more humiliating fact that an

intelligent southern man has to face than this: That among the white people of the south we have as many illiterate men over twenty-one years of age as we had fiftytwo years ago, when the census of 1850 was taken! Make every allowance that may please on account of the civil war and its consequent impoverishment of our people, and yet this depressing fact is not explicable on any grounds creditable to the white people of the south. To say that we have people of the south. To say that we had, not had, at least within the thirty years of our public school enterprises since 1870, opclaim an excuse that ignores facts and out-

rages common sense.

This ignorance of reading and writing, the two primary necessities of the automatic citizen, to which we now refer, exists among the white men of the south who have come to full age, to citizenship, and all its privileges, since the cotton exposition was held in Atlanta in 1881. These figures we write about do not include children or negroes. They speak their condemnation alone upon the grown-up sons of southern men, the adult voters of today, upon whose intelligence, efficiency and ballots the inter-ests of our civilization and society depend. It is useless to parade figures showing how much we have spent on schools, how many schools we have, and how many new fads and fiddlesticks we have imported into them from the hotbeds of Boston "culchah"

the fact remains that in proportion to our white adult male population in the south we have as many men who cannot read and write as we had fifty years ago. That is a mean-looking measly fact that cannot be

mean-looking measly fact that cannot be wiped off the record.

Our sister states of the south may deal with this deplorable situation as they may elect, but surely it is time for Georgia to get down squarely to the work of correcting our educational system in a way that will work a continuous reduction and practical disappearance of this large volume of illiteracy. We need to go down to bedrock in this matter in Georgia and sacrifice Property Sold.

Stone & Fairfax, real estate brokers, regovernment, painted up, with copper, and the members were neatly uniformed; but it had only a few years of life."

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INSURGENTS GIVE NOTICE OF HOS. TILE INTENTIONS.

Declare the Capture of Panama and Colon to Be a Military Accessity.

A dispatch from Panama, Colombia, yesterday says: Col. Julien Del Castillo, an escorted by police, and left Panama at 10 o'clock. Governor Arjona received impor-

The note from General Herrera was adand German consuls here. In it General Herrera claimed, among other things, that the government of Senor Marroquin, the president of Colombia, was not lawful and that, therefore, the rebels, although de-ploring the bloody results of the war, would fight to the end for the ultimate

success of liberal principles, General Herrera proposed that the consuls addressed ask their respective gov-ernments to declare the line of the Panama-Colombia railroad to be a neutral zone, within which the government should not build intrenchments or the liberals attack, and that only a police force be left to guard the line. General Herrera said he proposed, if possible, to compet the govern-ment to attack the liberal froces, and ment to attack the liberal froces, and that the liberals had a strong fleet and army, provided with cannon, etc. General Herrera also declared in his note that the liberal leaders considered the

capture of Panama and Colon to be absolutely necessary for the development of their military plans, that they would act to obtain such results and that in due time they would notify consuls of such proposed action, allowing twenty-four hours for foreigners to take refuge at a place of safety to be agreed upon with the consuls, and that the point so selected would not be fired upon.

This is the same phraseology which General Porras used when the late General Alban defended Panama in July of

General Herrera sald that should the consuls so desire he would meet them, as well as a representative of the Colombian government, on board the United States crusier Philadelphia, at the Island of Ta-boga or Chame, the present headquarters of the revolutionary staff.

In government circles here it is believed that General Herrera wants to gain time, for the government cannot accept the terms he offered. When the expected reinforcements arrive on the isthmus from Puerto Colombia the government will be-

gin an energetic and active campaign against the liberals. Panama and Colon are now garrisoned by 2,000 men. The government general, Castro, has 1,500 veterans under his com-mand, giving a total of 3,500. The most sanguine liberals do not claim that Gen-eral Herrera has over 1,500 men.

Governor Arjona said at the conference of the consuls, which he attended, that he would not recognize, even indirectly, the right of the rebels to make the proposals they did; that the consuls could not correspond with the liberals; that even if they were belligerents, the consuls would have to have the permission of the Colombian government to communicate with them. Governor Arjona then demanded that the consuls send their answers to General Herrera to him, promising to for-ward them to the liberal general by mes-

ward them to the liberal general by messenger. To this the consuls agreed. A dispatch from Colon, Colombia, yesterday says: The wife of a government soldier, who was made a prisoner by the rebels last month, and who managed to escape from General Herrera's camp, arrived at Panama last night. She reports that the liberal forces, to the number of 1,500 men, are encamped from Penonome to Chame (about seventy miles southwest of Panama), and that General Herrera and his staff are at Chame. According to this woman, General Herrera sent word to the government of General Castro to to the government of General Castro to surrender. The latter answered that he had been sent out to fight and was ready, to do so.

The plans of the revolutionists indicate their intention to attack Panama, but